LEGISLATIVE CHIPS

FROM THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

More Appointments-The Doorkeeper's Roll Full-Abstract of Important Bills Offered in Both Mouses-Movements of Members-Contented Election Cases.

Dourkeeper Brownlow has made all his ap-pointments and there are no varanteles in his de-partment.

It is definitely ascertained that Colonel Ed E. Webster is to be appointed collector of the port of Baltimore and General Adam E. King naval officer.

officer.

If "Sam" will give The Republican his name and address and proper evidence substantiating the charges in his note of yesterday, the matter will be promptly attended to.

Representative Parwell, of Illinois, has introduced a bill fixing the compensation of the local separators of the port of New York at \$7,000; at Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Chicago at \$5,000.

Doorkeeper Brownlow has made the following appointments: C. DeKnight, folder, vice A. J. Bchwartz; G. McDowell, page, vice W. P. Waller, transferred; D. G. Freeman, folder, vice G. F. Hamilin, and E. C. Gaschell, folder, vice W. B.

Lowery.

The bill introduced by Senator Anthony to provide for the retirement of persons who have been embloyed fifty years or opward in the service of either House of Congress direct the retirement of such persons upon three-quarters regular pay received at the time of retirement.

such pursons upon three-quarters regular pay received at the time of retirement.

The second subcommittee of the House Committee on Elections met yesterday and further condidered the Sessingshaus-Frost contested case, but without concluding adjourned until Sainrday. It is thought that the subcommittee will report upon the question of throwing out certain papers in the case at the next meeting of the full committee.

The Committee on Commerce, at a meeting yesterday, decided that all bills relating to steamably service between this and other countries and the revival of commerce between this and other countries, which iteniates sid questions of aubsidies, abould be referred to a special subcommittee of five, consisting of Sensions Kellogg, Vest, Miller of New York, Conger, and Farley.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Commerce, consisting of Messus. Resgau, Townsend of Ohto, Rubardson, Horr, McLane, Ward, and Horndon, charged with the consideration of the several bills on the subject of interstate commerce, met yesterday and commenced their work. The committee will meet again on Thursday next, when they will probally agree upon a report to the full committee.

The bill introduced by Mr. Bayne, of Pennsyl-

The bill introduced by Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, repealing the tax on bank deposits, desproyides that every banking association designated in Sec. 257, the p. 2, R. 3, shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States every half year one-fourth of 1 per cent. on the average amount of its notes in circulation, and one-fourth of 1 per cent. every half year on the average amount of its applied to the control of the control of

solves in eigenlation, and one-lourih of I per cent, every half year on the average amount of its capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds.

Mr. Pettibone, of Tennessee, offered a resolution yesterday requiring the Committee on Accounts to report whether or not the office of second assistant doorkeeper is necessary. There can be no dould of their report. It is no more necessary than a pocket in a shirt. More than that, the attempt to foist this Democrat Bason upon a Republican House at \$2,000 a year, with no duties except to bang doors for a Democratic caucus, is simply an inderensible outrage.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations having the Indian appropriation bill in charge, mety esterday and heard Commissioner explained in detail the various causes to which the deficiency was attributable. He said the cutting down of the estimates submitted, and the greatly increased price of beef, were the principal causes. No conclusion was reached by the committee.

The Senate, in executive session, on Thursday confirmed the following nominations: J. H. Fleming, of St. Louis, agent for the Moquis Pueblo agency, in Arizona. Postmasters—Joseph Pyle, West Orive. Pa.; Jacob W. Frost, Naisonville, Ohio; William M. Thompson, Upper fandusky, Ohio; Albion Harvall, Washington, Ind.; James Y. Logan, Murphysborough, Ill., William Campbell, Litchfield, Ill.; Oadet Taylor, Winona, Ill., and Hiram D. Fisher, Florence, Wis.

The House Committee on Printing met yesterday and after the consideration of some rout's meters heard a delegation from the Govern's pat Printing Office in advocacy of the introduced on account of the closing of the department on certain days during the Illness of President Gaffield. A subcommittee was appoint at an early day a subcommittee to as appoint at an early day a subcommittee to consider the memorials and bills now before the committee to referented of the report upon the pending his proposing a reorganization of the illneary regiments. The chairman stated his d

regard to the independent reorganization of the Signal Service.

The following amusing incident occurred in the House yesterday: One of the officers of the Senate intrnated a page of the House with his autograph book instructing him to get the autographs of new members. Among others to whom the page handed the book was the Hon. W. R. Moore, of Tennessee. Mr. Moore, this king the book belonged to the boy, wrote on it in bold, conspicuous characters: "Be a good boy and you will grow to be a good man." It is not definitely known which of the Senate officers the book belonged to, but it is believed to be Jim Christie, assistant doorkeeper. Among the resolutions offered in the House yesterday was one by \$4r. Neal, of Ohio, calling on the Fost-Office Department for information regarding the number of removals, promotions, and appointments made in the Department since the 4th of last March. This inquiry has been set on foot by the enomies of ex-Postmaster-General James.—Troy (V. Y.) Times. Set To inquire into the doings of Humbug James is to be an enemy of his, is it? Weil, then, the American Congress are all his enemies, for they propose to prick the bubble of his reform-business-principles-humbug-incofficient-costly manadministration of the affairs of the Post-Office Department.

of the Post Office Department,
Senator Miller, of New York, has presented to
the Senate a memorial, signed by Thomas Dickson, president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal
Company, Brown Bros. & Co., and other prominent
capitalists of New York city, urging the passage of
a joint resolution now pending before Congress to
authorize the Secretary of War to contract with
Charles Stoughton and others to construct a channel 300 feet in width and 15 feet deep along the
course of the Harlern River from the Hudson River
at Spayten Duyyil Creek to the outer end of Randall's Island Mr. Stoughton and his associates,
the memorial states, propose to furnish the right of
way free and render the projected channel navigable by July 4, 1884, for the sum of \$1,300,900.

Messus, Powell and Davidge, of New York city.

Messrs. Powell and Davidge, of New York city, appeared yesterday before the Sciect Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic and spoke in favor of the appointment of a commission to inquire into the liquor traffic of the United States. They took the ground that while there had been commission to the commission of the com the ground that while there had been commis-sions appointed on the examination of steam-boilers, on the currency, fransportation routes, bugs and grasshospers, the cotton-worm, &c., nothing had been effected in the way of inquiring into the increasing traffic of intoxicating bever-ages. They both spoks at length on the cviis-morally, politically, socially, and physically—of the use of liquor, and used many forcible argu-ments in favor of the establishment of a commis-sion.

The House Committee on Ways and Means held a meeting yesterday and appointed the following gubcomanities: On tariff commission and tariff legislation—Mesars. Kasson, McKinley, Hubbell, Tucker, and Morrison; on nexposed changes in internal revenue—Mesars. Dunnell, Russell, Errett, Bandall, and Carlisle; on claims for refunding of customs duties—Mesars. McKinley, Hubbell, and Morrison; on refunding of tax on tobacco, cigars, and antiff—Mesars. Haskell, Russell, and Tecker; on refunding of tax on distilled spirits—Mesars. Hubbell, Dunnell, and Carlisle; on miscellaneous claims for refunding internal tax—Mesars. Dunnell, Russell, and Randall; on refunding ements for lost bonds—Mesars. Errett, Kasson, and Space. The subcommittees will be permissent, and as fast as bills are referred to the committee they will be appropriately assigned. This is a new departure in the Ways and Mesars Committee, and it is thought that it will prove an advantage and greatly facilitate the disposal of business.

In the election contest of Lowe vs. Wheeler, new

that it will prove an advantage and greatly facilitate the disposal of business.

In the election contest of Lowe vs. Wheeler, now pending in the House, Mr. Lowe, the contestant, filed a motion some days ago against Mr. Wheeler, the contestoe, charging him with corruptly tampering with the testimony in the case. It is distinctly charged that has Angust after the testimony had been finally closed, at Forence, Ala., Mr. Wheeler binself went with his clerk at night into the commissioner's office and secredly marked out certain words and put in others in order to ghange the sense and meaning of the testimony and that this was done for days after the depositions had been signed by the witness and in the absence and without the knowledge or consent of the commissioner or the contestant. Mr. Lowe substantiates his changes by written statements from Robert Andrews, commissioner, and M. M. Haunah, elerk. The matter was exposed or leaked out through a letter from Hannah to Captain Sheby, one of Mr. Lawe's attoriesy in the contest. It looks like a very disreputable transaction.

The following bills were introduced in the Santo yesterday: By Mr. Edmunds: Relating to a queriam of the Supreme Court of the United States, providing that beceafter a majority of the Justice, instead of six, shall consituate a gnorum. By Mr. Keinogy; To extend the limits of the port of New Orleans, and making on appropriation of \$200,000 for the interversact of the Amateur of the Provention of the Court of New Orleans, and making on appropriation of \$200,000 for the interversact of the Amateur of the Orleans, and making on appropriation of \$200,000 for the ine provened the Amateur of the Amateur of the Amateur of the Amate

metric gold coin for international use, to be known as "the stella." The foregoing three bills are copies of bills heretofore introduced in the House by Mr. Stophens, of Georgia. Mr. Brown offered declaratory resolutions that it is inservicient and unwise to contract the currency y the withdrawal from circulation of what are known as silver cortificates, or to discontinue or further restrict silver coinages further, that gold and silver coin, based upon a proper ratio of coulvalent between the two metals, and issues of paper predicated upon and convertible into coin on demand, constitute the proper circulating medium of this country. Laid over temporarily, by Mr. Lapham, and by him reported from the House Committee on the Judiciary in the heat Coingress.]

Whitelaw Beld is evidently very much ashamed of that "confidential dispatch" to President Gargress.]

remedies. This is a copy of the bill introduced by Mr. Lapham, and by him reported from the House Committee on the Judiciary in the last Congress.]

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs held a called meeting vosterion to the Mouse Committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church a hearing on the subject of Indian Jegislation. Chairman Haskell, of the House Committee and hearing on the subject of Indian Jegislation. Chairman Haskell, of the House Committee and some officials of the Indian Bureau were present by invitation. Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York chairman of the Visiting committee, in a short address presented the views of the Christian body which her presented on this subject. Judge Strong, late of the Surreme Court, read a carroully prepared memorial to be presented to Congress, urging legislation looking to the establishmen of the Indians on homes of their cown, the education of their children, and their gradual adoption into citismship. Short addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Riggs, of Dakota, who, for the past forty-five years, bus been a missionary among the Sioux, Dr. Hall, of New York, General Armstrong, and Captain Pratt, of the Hampton and Carlisle Indian schools, all of whom arged the importance and hecessity of prompt attention on the part of Congress to the question of civilizing the Indian.

Another Bourbon Democrat snugly provided for by a Republican committee of the House of Representatives is Mr. Harry Spofford, son of Librariau Spofford. He was recently appointed view to the Naval Committee, of which Hon. B. W. Harris, of Massachusetts, is chairman. A correspondent says: "This young man is to my personal knowledge a most bitter Bourbon Democrat, and Librarian of Congress under a Republican concrat, and a leader of Southern "bull-dozers". This, I suppose, accounts for the House committee on Naval Affairs, under a Republican House, at a salary of St. Sco. The Finder of the Conmittee on Naval Affairs, under a Republican House, at a salary of St. Sou.

Nemater Sargent at Home.

San Francisco, Jan. 11—A fileree warfare is being waged here by a morning paper against exsensor Sargent entering the Gabinet, while others equally in earnest in supporting him contribute to make the times appear like a Presidential campaign. An ex-governor of Utah, who is here, defends Mr. Sargent against the charges of sympathy with the Mormons. Before the ex-Senntor left for the East be was very emobatic in his expressed intention of urging the necessity of settling the Mormon question now. He thought he was well informed in regard to that issue, but facts have recently been brought to his attention which have determined his future course. On the Desert land bill and Mare Island Navy-Yard crookedness, I have not found outside of the paper war upon him any responsible person acquainted with the fact accusing him. Leading politicians who are favorable to him think proper to abstain from urging his appointment upon President Arthur's attortion, but preparations are being made for a demonstration should he be appointed, they regarding it as a fitting recognition of the Pacine coast.—Telegraph to the New York Herall.

CORSINATI, Jan. 12.—General II. M. Prentiss, who commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh which was captured, is here as a guest of the Cincinnati Society of ex-Army and Navy Officers to attend their annual banquet to-night. The Chamber of Commerce tendered him by vote the extraordinary compliment of permission to visit the floor and accept the privileges of the chamber. The General thanked the members for the great honor conferred, but refrained from speaking of his part in the battle of Shiloh, saying he would have an opportunity to-night of speaking to his commades on that subject, and would teil the truth, let it hit whom it might. The General met with a most cordial reception by the members of the chamber.

The Jenunette and Her Crew.
Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Secretary of State, received the following telegram from our charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg yesterday respecting the fate of the Jeannette and her crew: "Danenhower and five of thecrew of the whale-

boat arrived at Yakutch December 17. Comfortably lodged; all wants supplied. Melville and six men expected soon. De Long and crew of the first cutter not found November 16, last date. Boulonengs reported Jeannette caught in pack, October 1, 1879; drifted with winds and currents

The Reading Railroad Election.

PHIMADELIFIE, Jan. 12.—The Reading Railroad election was continued to day. At five o'clock the election was addorned until ten a. m., with about one-third of the Bond proxies yet to be voted. Including the McCalmont proxies the Bond ticket received to-day 210,000 votes. The last vote offered was that of Scott & Co. for 2,300 shares. It was challenged on the ground that Scott & Co. do not now and never did have any bons fide interest in the stock offered. The vote was withdrawn.

Caroline Richings Seriously III.

Fourteen Ballots in Kentucky, Frankfort, Kv., Jan. 12.—On the fourteenth ballot the Democratic convention nominated Cap-tain Thomas Henry, of Morgan County, for the office of clerk of the Court of Appeals.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-Mrs. B. Tibbits, of Allany, a sister-in-law of ex

has decided upon the reappointment of Marshal Me Clintock, of Baitimore. —The festivities in honor of the King and Que Spain are proceeding most successfully in Li There has not been the slightest disturbance.

THE bonds of the one hundred and fifth call re-deemed to date amount to \$15,27,390, and the boods of the one hundred and sixth call redeemed to date amount to \$3,56,300.

-Bavid Selsor died Thursday, aged seventy-ix e was a noted stock-rifeer and the largest land biler in Central Ohio. He owned 25,000 acres in peaker yesterday, Mr. Alvord receiving, on the la

allot, 69 votes, and Mr. Patterson 55. An adjour-nent was then moved and carried. —Governor Farnham, of Vermont, has promote Judge Homer E. Royce, of St. Albans, from association usilee of the Supreme Court to the vacant chief josticeship caused by the death of Judge Pierpont.

—A wood-chopper named Vandercook, of Alford Mass., was murdered Wednesday near Austerlitz N. Y., by Oscar Beckwith, a desperate character, who made his scape on his victim's horse. It is believed that Vandercook had considerable money. -In the French Chamber of Deputies Thursday

probably on Saturday.

—The Independent Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, about two hundred delegates, not in Philiadelphia yesterday to device ways and means to help the Democracy beat the regular Republican teach of the State. Charles 8. Welfe appeared to be

-Jennic Stewart, thirty-five years old, committee smiddle by taking haudraum! in a house of lit-repute a sin Wood street, Philadelphia, yesterday. She was married woman, but had been separated from be

erals and radical-suformers in all paris of the United States as a prominent and popular lecturer before their various organizations died Wednesday at her residence in Resion, having suffered a stroke of paralysis about ten days ago. She was forty-nine

THE STRAW-BOND CASES.

Whitelaw Reid is evidently very much ashamed of that "confidential dispatch" to President Gar-field, and exposes his chagrin by denouncing the dispatch from the editor of the Tribune to General Garfield." If the document had been to his credit Mr. Reed would hardly have denounced the publisher so furlously. But why does he say "a stolen confidential dispatch?" Who stole it? The telegram struck General Garfield as such an unusal affair that he showed it as an object of curiosity to some of his intimate friends. Among them was one to whom he gave the privilege of copy-ing it. The time having come when this remarkable effusion can be properly em-ployed to expose a meddlesome busybody, who has evidently more time for outside matters than he has for his legitimate business, this friend gives the extraordinary document to this friend gives the extraordinary document to the public, the public reads, and Mr. Reid is med, The advice of the boy to his grandmother, who fired off a Queen Anne musket which the youngster had loaded a dozen times without discharging, is applicable to this case. "Lay still, granny," said the boy, "there's eleven more loads to go off yet." Let Whitelaw Reid "lay still."—Inter-Octus.

A GREAT MAN.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid is as great and pure in business as in politics. A great publishing house did not see fit to insert Mr. Whiteiaw Reid's name not see fit to insert Mr. Whitelaw Reid's name among the world's worthles in a cyclopedia issued by them. Mr. Whitelaw Reid displayed characteristic magnanimity by thereafter excluding reviews of the publications of his house from the columns of his newspaper. When a legitlmate journalistic enterprise was suspended by the house in question, Mr. Whitelaw Reid went further. He caused to be printed in the literary columns of his paper a very ill-spirited article; and it is very unkind of the Publishers Weekly to speak of this as "discreditable journalism." Mr. Whitelaw Reid is a great man. Perhaps some day he will issue a cyclopadia, in which he will devote a whole volume all to his own great and notable career, and offer it as a prize to subscribers to his newspaper! Who knows?—Boston Transler.

WHITELAW REID AND JAMES,

The Tribune's public and private editorial opin-

Boston Traveller.

The Tribune's public and private editorial opinions of ex-Postmaster-General James are by no means the same. At the close of Whitelaw Reid's letter to Garfield on the Robertson case we read:

"Whenever pressure on Platt or James is wanted let us know. Beware of James' soft, instinuating way. He is again wholly under Conkings influence, but stern, sharp admonition will bring him instantly to his bearings. He ought to have had that the morning after his serenade speech."

This view of Mr. James will be more novel to the general public than it will be after novel to the general public than it will be to those who know him best. Pleasant for James to be held up as a "soft," time-server, who is to be treated like a big school boy—brought up with a sharp word or a cut with the birch now and then when he shows signs of wavering.—Buffulo Commercial-Adsertiser.

A VERY RAD CHARACTER.

If Mr. Thomas Young, one of the Republican members of Congress from Cincinnati, is to be believed, Whitelaw Reid's friend, Thomas M. Nichol, is a creature who has no standing in court. Mr. Young pronounces him to be a crank, a liar, said a cheat, who is not worthy of any man's confidence. The late lamented President was surrounded by some very bad characters.—New York Commercial Adsertiser.

NEW YORK OFFICES.

Commercial Advertiser.

New York Offices.

There is little that's new or specially instructive about the letter written by Whitelaw Reid to President Garfield while Collector Robertson's nomination was pending in the Senate. It merely confirms the conviction that the New York offices were used like counters in a political game in defiance of every principle that is supposed to underlie the civil-service reform code,—Buffalo Conmercial-Advertiser.

Wh. REID'S GUILT.

MR. REID'S GUILT.

Mr. Reid may be proud of that letter, but his friends will not be. For ourselves we would rather lose a right arm than to have penned it. Without it the settlement agreed upon would no doubt have been consummated, and the guilty wretch who is now on trial for life would have been deprived of his excuse for assassination.—Chicago Inter-Occan.

A Horner.

In his boyhood days, Mr. Whitelaw Reid was never fortunate enough to find a hornet on the inside of the seat of his breeches. Practical experience is everything, though at times painful. He would have danced then, but then he might have been spared from dancing now.—New York Press, Down with the Bosses.

"Down with the Bosses." was the cry of the

"Down with the bosses!" was the cry of the Tribune during the very time the editor was trying to boss the great and good President Garffeld. What hyporites these follows are, to be sure!—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Smallpox Ravages. The National Board of Health reports that during the week ended January 7 there were 9 new cases of smallpox in Brooklyn, N. Y.; 1 case of varioloid in Whitehall, N. Y.; 80 new cases of smallpox and 35 deaths in Pittshing, Pa.; 14 cases and 9 deaths near Milan, Tenn., and 2 deaths in Lake, III. Serminghield, III., Jan. 12.—The secretary of the board of health reports a very gratifying reception of the vaccination order, and estimates that about 430,000 school children will have been vaccinated by January 25, the period fixed by the board for the exclusion of all univaccinated children. The National Board of Reulth re

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 12.—It has finally been decided at an informal conference of both wings of the Democracy that a call for another caucus of each branch of the Legislature will be issued to-morrow, the cancuses to take place Monday evening, at which the Tammany delegation will be present. This action was brought about through the mediation of prominent Democrats of the State.

ANAPOIRS, Mo., Jan. 12.—Barnes Compton was re-elected State treasurer by the Legislature to-day for the term of two years. One hundred and fineen votes were cast in Joint convention, of which seventy were for Compton. The Republicans voted for Enoch Pratt, giving him thirty-eight votes. Seven votes were scattering.

General Grant's Pew. New York, Jan. 12.—The sale of pews of the Madison Avenue Church took place to night. Dr. Newman, the new pastor, will take charge of the church next Sunday week. General Grant bought a pew for \$1,000 U.S. Grant, ir., paid \$1,000 for a pew for \$1,000 U.S. Grant, ir., paid \$1,000 for a pew. Putnam and Hunt, \$1,000; Shepherd Knapp, \$500, and Russell Sage, \$500.

Mrs. McDevitt to Be Arrested.

Mrs. McDevitt to Be Arrested.'

PHILADELPHA, Jan. 12.—in the effirit to-day to empaired a Jury in the case of Robert Lester Smith for shooting Sammel Josephs, John C. Macy, a Juror, said he had been approached by a Mrs. McDevitt, who asked tilm if he got on the jury to do what he could for Smith. The judge directed a warrant for her arrest.

New York, Jan. 12.—Judge Gilbert, in the Kings County Rupneme Court, to-day granted an order removing John M. Guiteau as altorney for the defendants in the case of Thomas Fell, to recover \$2.767.58 from the Fell Dynamic Motor Company, John M. Guiteau is a cousin of the assassin of Fresident Garfield.

A Villain of the Decepta Dyr.

New York, Jan. 12.—Edward Eardly, aged forty-

New York, Jan. 12.—Edward Eardly, aged forty-five, was arrested to-night on a charge of incest committed on his daughter Bessie, aged ten years In 1878 he was sent to State prison in Williamatic Conn., for two years for committing a similar of-fense upon his fourteen-year-old daughter.

Iona's Governor.

Drs Moises, lows, Jan 12.—Governor B. R. Sherman and Lieuteman-Governor O. H. Manning were inaugurated to-day in the joint session of the Legislature sitting in Moore's Opera-House in the presence of an immense audience. The Wisconsin Legislature.

Milwaungs, Jan 12.—The Legislature of Wis-consin convened at Madison of noon yesterday. In the assembly F. L. Ulison was also ted speaker. George B. Burroves was chosen president pro-fess-pers of the sensets.

Cabell's Ball Beduced-Bliss' Shameful Admission About the Midnight Arrests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1882.

The hearing of the straw-bond cases was resumed yesterdsy. To save time it was decided that all other cases, beddes those under consideration, go over until it is decided whether or not a complracy under the statute can be shown. Judge Wilson decinred that this case is

UTTERLY BARREN OF ANY CONSPIRACY.

It was possible decided that the cases of Mr.

UTTERLY RABBEN OF ANY CONSPIRACY.

It was further decided that the case of Mr. Sweet should be the next one taken up.
Colonel Bilas they stated that he had intermeddied in the affairs of the Department of the Interior by addressing Secretary Kirkwood a letter telling him, what he knew already without Biles impertinence, that Mesers, Dickson and Donohue, of his department, had been arrested in the course of bils.

COLONIL BLISE, COMPIRACY
to injure these gentiemou.

Mr. C. P. Webster, a notary public, was called, and testified that certain papers had been acknowledged before him.

Mr. George J. Brewer, a clerk in the contract office, testified that he knew nothing of the case.

Colonel Bliss said that when a bid was properly drawn and indorsed by the postmaster the Postmaster-General had no right to reject it, even if he knew the surety was begins.

Mr. Hine declared that

Mr. Hine decisred that
THE WAS NOT TRUE.
On the contrary it was, under such circumstances, the Postmaster-General's duty to reject such a contract and had done so. The witness corroborated this.
Mr. W. P. Dumble, clerk in charge of the contract division, identified the contracts put in evidence. He said that in case of failure on the part of the contractor the Postmaster-General refused to pay him.
Colonel Bliss admitted that

Colonel Bliss admitted that

RE KNEW OF NO FAILURE

on the part of Mr. Cabell, After discussion by
counsel, Mr. Cabell's ball was reduced from \$10,050 to \$2,000, the Court saying he was satisfied that
the defendant was under obligations to perform
his contracts, and was not, therefore, anxious to
get away, despite the efforts of Colonel Bliss to
prevent its being done.

In regard to

NARING MIDNIGHT ARRESTS,
Colonel Bliss at first said that he bad left the warrants at the court at a quarter-past two, with the
request that they be served at once.

Colonel Tolten—Then there effects

SHOULD HE FUNNSIED.

I understand, however, that the efficers did not
get the warrants until six o'clock p. m., with Instructions to serve them that might.

Colonel Bliss, pushed to the wall, admitted that
after leaving the warrants he had directed the
officers

TO BERYE THE WARRANTS AT NIGHT,

TO BERYE THE WARRANTS AT NIGHT, To senve the wannams at Mont, so that the parties arrested could be kept at the Police Headquarters ever night. With this shameful admission on the part of Colonel Blies the court adjourned, Could anything be more like the practice of

practice of THE TOOMES SHYSTER

than Colonel Biles' action in these cases? Has it come to such a pass that the courts of this District, organized to secure justice to our citizens, can be thus prestituted to such low, base, uses as this? Colonel Biles admits that he postponed the arrest of these gentlemen for the solu purpose of having them arrested at too late an hour to give bail, so that they might be forced to remain in the hands of the police all night. Why? Simply to gratify his petty spite—to exercise his brief authority in the manner of

A CONTEMPTIBLE TYRANT.

How long shall this carbuncle be showed to fester on the fair form of justice.

How long shall this carbuncie be silowed to fester on the fair form of justice.

Dinner to Attorney-General Brewster.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan, 12.—Hon. Benj. Harris Brewster, Attorney-General of the United States, was the guest of the Philadelphia bar this evening at a complimentary dinner given him at the Aldine Hotel. The gathering was a distinguished one, made up of judges and lawyers. The dining hall was beautifully decorated with the national colors. The guest of the evening, supported by ex-Attorney-General Wayne MacVengh, sat at the right of George W. Biddle, who presided at the dinner, and with Governor Heyt on his left. The Germania orchestra, concealed behind a bower of ferns and piants, played a number of selections, while the guests discussed the menu. Mr. Browster responded to the first toast, "Our Guest." He said that he had valuly tried to sketch an outline of his reply, and could but ask what he had done to merit so much kindness. He rejoiced to know that it was to be his lot to live and work with and for his brethren of the bar. As be had entered upon his office with their applause, so with the help of God he would leave it without a state. Prolonged applause. How Wayne MacVeach, in replying to the toust, "The Attorney-General," said that he was hopeiess of improving anybody present by his remarks but the Judges [laughter], and as for them he had frequently offered them excellent advice and sound reasons, which they did not appreciate. Laughter.]

A Big Fire in New York.

New York, Jan. 12.—A fire causing damage of \$100,000 broke out to-night in the five-story brick building, 570 West Twelfth street, and extending through to Jane street. It was occupied by Brown & Biss, manulacturers of dining-room furniture, who employed seventy-five hands, who are discovered at nine o'clock and, originaling in the engine-room, spread rapidly to the middle of the building. A great deal of lumber and varuish on the various floors furnished fael for the flames, and the heat was so intense that the firemen could not approach near enough

He met his fate with stolcal indiffer

Union League of New York.

New York, Jan. 12.—The annual meeting of the Union League Club was held to-night. The following officers were elected: President, William M. Evarts; vice-presidents, Hamilton Fish, Noah Davis, Legrand B. Cannon, J. S. Schulig, C. R. Agnew, D. B. Eaton, John Jay, Joseph H. Choste, G. C. Ward, S. H. Wales, A. P. Man, and Charles Watrous; secretary, David Miliken, Jr., and treasurer, George F. Baker.

Biddleberger's Debt Bill.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

MR. W. A. PATON, of New York city, is a guest a Weicker's.

This President has appointed Eliphalet Whitricasy, of the District of Columbia, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

I see there is serious trouble in Germany. Prob-

any the Emperor now recast the rotte of that long I can play so well on the plano, "You Will Miss Me When I'm Gone."—Curl Schurz.

Ir is now underslood that a compromise has been effected with Dr. Blies whereby he will take the United States in part payment for his bill and let the people work out the balance on five years' time.—

reunilader of the fund, about \$220,000, to be paid to the Indiana concerned.

Among the many changes likely to take place in the Federal offices of North Carolina is the collector-ship of the second collectoral district. Mr. Joseph Cobb, a pronulated. Republican of that State, is here, backed by Congressman Hubbs, the lending Repub-licans, and business men of his district for the place. THERE were three large delegations at the Execuave Manaion rusterday afternoon. The first was the floard of Indian Communicationers; the second a dele-cation of Republicans from North Carolina; and the third a delegation of residents of tris city.

THE Senate Committee on Patents yesterday as The Senate Committee on Patents yesterday assigned Thursday, January 29, for a hearing of all parties who may wish to appear before the committee in regard to Senator Ferry's resolution and Senator Voorhees' bill looking to the protection of Innocent users of patented inventions from vexations and inequitable sails for infringement.

Among the prominent gentlemen from Louisiana who called upon the President yesterday was Hou. Louis A. Martinet, of M. Martin, La. Mr. Martinet is a ratenced voung alterney of St. Martineyille, Lo.

Louis at Sarines, is a talented young atterney of St. Martinsville, Lo. has won distinction as a member of the State Logis lature, is the present secretary of the Stalwart con Ir is fortunate that Mr. Oscar Wilde arrived here

utice than the advocate of the dado now is New York. The new calamity is a Marquis de Lenville who lacre, pack, and a posse, and wars a romantic Plyron lock, and a beard that traits assthetically maid directions. Instead of being southal and elseriest, the Wilde, he is said to be beefy and cheeky. As long a we have to endure these cranks, let us have a full feders one.

"I am here as my own counsel, said the properties of the standing mainter, "and I have a right to implicate the administration of lactic thick which, he is said to be beef and cheeky. As long a we have to endure these cranks, let us have a full feders one.

INSOLENT GUITEAU.

THE ASSASSIN STILL SHOUTING.

His Interruptions in the Court Room-Able Argument of Mr. Davidge-The Prisoner Wants to Close the Case by Addressing the Jury.

The opening of the arguments before the jury yesterday in the great trial was witnessed by a large and overflowing audience, and great difficulty was experienced in observing the rules made by the court in regard to the disposition of the by the court in regard to the disposition of the crowd. The pressure for admission was very great and there was a large number of distinguished people present. The actors, Rossi and Mesars, Robson and Crane, were attentive listeners to the argument of Mr. Davidge, who opened the case. He is a very pleasing speaker, and his choice of words is at once effective and striking. He occupied the entire session, and will conclude to day Guli au made but few interruptions.

The marshal gave the spectators due notice that income would be perceitted to leave until the hour for recess, and for the purpose of emphasizing his remarks ordered that the main door should be locked. At ten o'clock sharp the jury entered, and a kew moments later the court was called to order. Mr. Davidge then took

A rostrop Nr. FRONT OF THE JURY and opened his simple desire to render the Jury what and he could in their present and solemn duty. The fine had now come in this trial whon the jury were to become factors. Whatever disorder or levity might have characterized the trial, there was but one scattment in respect of the complet of he in the first of the counted the court.

The Prisoner—True.

The Prisoner—I made the court to say in that the instinuation of the quosition whether the derendant should be allowed to make a speech. All that have risen to say is that the instinuation of the prisoner about his speech is apposited to the prisoner about his speech is apposited to the counted to the prisoner about his speech is apposited to the prisoner of the prisoner—True.

The Prisoner—I have no more tiez and to the prisoner about his speech in apposite to the counted to the prisoner of the counted to the prisoner of the court out the court out the court out the court of the court of the court out the court of the c

locked. At ten o'clock sharp the jury entered, and s lew moments later the court was called to order. Mr. Davidge then took

A Postition in Renort of the Jury and opened his argument with a disclaimer of any liferation of making a set spaceh, but expressed his aimpie desire to render the jury what aid he could in their present and solemn duty. The time had now come in this trial when the jury were to become factors. Whatever disorder or levity might have characterized the trial, there was but one sentiment in respect of the conduct of the jury. All commended their dignified deportment and cloce and patient altention to the evidence, and he could not doubt that as they had received the commendation of all in the pass, they would continue to deserve it in the nature by their decision of the question bofore tiesa. "There is here, gentlemen," he continued, "but a simple point for discussion and consideration—the subject of insanity. The Court will tell you that in this land of law it is not allowable for a man coldly and deliberately and treacherously to slay another, and then to say that he had no malice. The Court will tell you, when it counce to charge you, that occansituate the crime of murder the existence of malice is wholly unnecessary, and that indeed the crime committed is infinitely worse in the absence of that element than if it was present, in the beginning of the trial (as you will all resollect) an ineffectual attempt was unade in the direction of showing that the death of the President was attributed to the malpractice of the surgeons who attended him with so much fidelity and ability. That sitempt was short-lived, however, and very speedily abandoned. So that there is now but a slugle question for you to determine, and they is the question of insanity."

He then went on to say that though the guilty person may reach the conclusion that fiscer is the superscion and is commanded by Almighty God, that is no excuse whatever. His sole and exertically the same of the difference between right and wrong. Th

snit wrong. The counsel of the other side do not assert that he did not know what he was doing.

THE DEFENSE IS TWO-FOLD.

Mr. Scoville says that the Intelligence of this man was of such a low order that he did not know that it was wrong for him to commit marder. The prisoner supplemented that assertion with another equally false, and he acted wisely. He said he was no tool, and we all know he was no tool. He knew perfectly well that no defense could stand before this or any other jury resting on the foundation of his counsel, Mr. Scoville. So he supplemented it with another, to the effect that he had the degree of intelligence required by law, but he acted under an insane delusion, the product of disease. There was some doubt a first as to the prisoner's mental condition until he went on the stand. After that nobody doubted he knew the act that he was committing and that he had theiligence enough to know that the act was wrong. Mr. Davidge then passed briefly in review the incidents of Guidean's life. He said that if he were to sum up the moral and intellectual qualities of the man he would say that he had the earing of the vulture combined with the heart of the wolf.

Mr. Davidge continued: "He said to himself: "Perhaps I can get this office, and if I can how much better it would be to keep my hands clean and not incarnadine them." He made atooher effect on the 23d of May with a view of getting that office."

The Prisoner—I would not have taken a Cabinet

feet on the 2sd of any with a collect."

The Prisener—I would not have taken a Cableet position after the 1st of June. Put that down.

Mr. Davidge—On the 2sd of May—
The Prisoner—I am talking about the 1st of June.
Mr. Davidge—Listen to this—
The Prisoner (insolennty)—Listen to you!

WHY YOUR TALK B: 80 WEAK

for."
Further on again the prisoner broke out: "You do not believe a word of that, Davidge; you are ouly talking for money. You had better let Mr. Reed alone or you will have a hard time of it. You will be sick all day when he gets after you."
At three o'clock Mr. Perter proposed adjourn-

ment,
Judge Cox intimated that he would prefer sitting
until four o'clock.
THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY REMARKED
that Mr. Davidge was not in good health and was
sylintseed.

that Mr. Davidge was not in good health and was exhaussed.

The Prisoner—Davidge said he would speak, for two or three hours, but at the rate he is going he will speak for two weeks.

Judge Cox inquired of Mr. Scoville as to the prisoner's addressing the jury, saying he would have no objection if the prisoner would only confine himself to an argument on the case.

Mr. Scoville—He has indicated that desire. I have not talked with him about it, except as to,the time he would speak. We suppose that that ought to be left to the Court.

The Prisoner—I desire to close this case on my own behalf. I could not trust the best man in America to close it for me.

Judge Cox—I would not have any objections to hearing the prisoner if he would confine himself to an argument on the evidence.

The Prisoner—That is all that I desire. Judge Cox—I it his speech be written out and submitted to you and you expurgated it, I have no objections to his speech be written out and submitted to you, and you expurgated it, I have no objections to his being heard.

Mr. Scoville—I think that perhaps the difficulty might be obviated by the Court stopping him if he did not keep within proper limits.

The Prisoner—There will be no personalities in my speech. It will all be on the law and the lates.

The District Attorney—I hope Your Honor will.

The District Attorney-I hope Your Honor will

the District Attorney (concluding)—I do not ant this trial burdened with the appearance gain of this man at the counsel table—
The Prisoner (again interrupting)—General Arbur will take care of you, Corabill.
The District Attorney (continuing his sentence)—and for him to speak from the dock would be a lisurace. Mr. Davidge—There is no precedent for anything

of the kind.

Mr. Scovilic—1 suppose that it is competent for
the Court to allow three speeches on each side. I
do not think there is any precedent against allowhigh the prisoner to make a speech on his own behalf, if he desires. Neither Mr. Reed nor myself
desire it. edire it.
The District Attorney.—Then that settles it.
Mr. Scoville (petniantle). No. settle it.
The District Attorney—By the liberty which has
been granted to this prisoner he has degraded the
administration of justice.
The Prisoner—That is absolutely false.
Mr. Scoville—

THE PRISONER HAS ASKED
this privilege of addressing the jury on his own behalf at the conclusion of the case. The only question, it seems to me, is whether the Court will allow three speeches on each side. Of course, if the prisoner did not confine himself in his remarks to the evidence, it will be competient for the Court to stop him. He would be competied to stop just precisely ascendancy of it. That is my understanding of it.

The Prisoner (approvingly)—And that is mine.
Mr. Scoville—so far as examining his speech is concerned, I would be gird to do that it connection with my associate; but at the sanfe time I do not want to revise and make up a speech for him. I prier that if he is to speek at all he shall be istitution, and it he transgress the bounds for him to THE PRISONER HAS ASKED

to speak it will only be another exhibition of his character—a prepared exhibition—for, as it is stated in the payers this morning, he has been advising with his counsel in the jail as to what he should say said as to how he should each. If that he so it is time that this mocker should end; and (with great empeas) that man never beaves the dock with the permission of the counsel for the Government until he leaves it after a verdiet from the jury. [Applause in the count-room, and an exclamation from the prisoner: "General Arthur is a bigger man than you, Corkbill, and you will have to go."]

The District Attorney—I am not here to say a word to deprive this inant of any rights he may have; but I and the other counsel for the prosecution (men who are known to and respected by the country) bave had to stand his clamar and abuse and vituperation, such a thing as was never known before in any court. We have been silent under it for two months; but I will not sit by and allow the Court to

Mr. Scoville—Is Your Honor going to decide this question now?

The Prisoner(interrupting)—The American people will read the speech, and they are greater than this Court and pry. Do not forget that, Mr. Court and Mr. Jurymen. The American people are trying this case, and will, I think, do me justice. The American people will get my speech from the Herald. It will make about eight columns of the Herald. It will make about eight columns of the Herald. It will make about eight columns of the Herald. It will go thundering down the ages.

Mr. Scoville—Whether the prisoner is to le permitted to address the Jury in his own bebalf or not is a marker (I take it) for the Court and not for the District Attorney to decide.

The Prisoner—Arthur will take care of that man Corkhill. He has been an unmittgated nuisance in this case from the start.

Mr. Scoville—I do not think it right for counsel for the Government to make a request in regard to this matter, which is rather in the form of a command to the Court. If it be true that

THIS PRISONER IS A SANK MAN, as is assumed by the prosocution, they certainly ought not to prevent his trying to speak to the jury in his own behalf.

The District Attorney—Such a thing was never done by any prisoner in this court.

Mr. Scoville—Then it is time that it was done. If a man on trial for his life asks the small privilege of speaking for one or two hours to the jury at the close of a two months' trial the privilege should not be denied to him. If it never has been done in an American court, it is time that it was done.

THIS PERSONER IS A SANE MAN,

The Prisoner—I say so, and the American people will say so.

Mr. Scoville—A man should not be under such pressure as exists in this case, driven from the court room to the gallows witnout the privilege of saying a word in his own behalf. [Manitestations of approval throughout the court room.] And now, since the spirit that has been manifested by the prosecution, I ask Your Honor as a privi-

would.

Mr. Scoville (continuing)—And also as a right (same remark from the District Attorney) that this man shall have the opportunity of speaking to the jury in his own behalf so long, and only so long as he confines bimself to the case, as any other rounned should:

The Prisoner—That is what I propose to do. The speech is all on the law and facts—not a word of personalities in it. personalities in it.

Judge Cox-I would have no objection to the prisoner's being neard if he would conduct himself as any other man or counsel would, in conformity to the rules of propriety and decency.

Mr. Porter-Doss Your Hotor propose that he shall speak from the counsel table or from the dock?

oppriety.
The Prisoner—That is because I have been based. I had to defend myself. I could not lie lown and allow these men to trample on me.
At this point the crier, by order of Judge Cox, announced the adjournment of the court, but

THE PRISONER CONTINUED TO SHOUT: THE PRISONER CONTINUED TO SHOUT:

"I stand here as a man. I am here as the agent
of the Deity. Do not forget that God Almighty
will take care of me, too."

This closing scene of the day was characterized
by considerable excitement on the part of counsel
on both sides and by the exhibition of great parsion on the part of the prisoner. His sister, too,
manifested a great deal of emotion and could
hardly be restrained by her histend and brother
from interposing remarks. At the close she was
agristed to tests, and many sympathytic women
gathered around her and offered her consolation.

Gulieau Wants to Lecture.

Mr. Charles H. Reed had a private interview with furiteau yesterday. The assassin begged him not to desort him because he had no money. He proposed in all seriousness to Mr. Reed that after the jury had sequitted him he should take the lecture-field. He declared that in a year he would have \$60,000, and would pay his counsel hand-somely. Mr. Reed said: "Suppose now that the jury should find you guilty, and the Judge should sentence you to be secured. Have you thought of that?" Guicau said he had not, but the Lord would be with him; the Lord would so right up on the gallows and stand beside him through it all. He had no lears. Gulieau has a speech which he has prepared, he says, for derivery to the jury. There are grave doubts expressed, however, as to whether he will deliver it when the time comes. Heretofore he has prepared various speeches, and when the time comes, and he was told to stand up and deliver what he had to say, he declared that he had nothing to offer. It is doubted whether he has the mont course to face the Jury. He is a very timid and cowardly follow, it split of his bluster when he is this seat, and he never rise, but drops into his chair as soon as he is brought in, and stays there till he goes out again. He has never vonantarily risen in court since the day Bill Jones shot at him.

A Delegation Arralgus the Present In-

Hon. Mr. Flower's Dinner.

Hon. Mr. Flower, of New York, gave a dinner ome of his congressional friends at Wormley, next, 1627 I street, last night. Those preserve Hone. R. P. Biand of Missouri, W. R. Mor Annex, 1827 I street, last night. Those present were Home R. P. Bland of Missouri, W. R. Norri-son of Illinois, W. S. Rosectanz of California, M. L. Clardy of Missouri, S. S. Cox of New York, R. M. Scheman of Maryland, Columbus Upsan of Texas, W. M. Springer of Illinois, T. H. Cobb of Indiana, J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, R. W. Townshend of Illinois, R. L. Gibaon of Louislana, J. G. Carlislo of Kentucky, V. H. Manning of Mississappi, W. R. Cox of North Carolina, and J. H. Blount of Georgia.

S. G. B. AND J. C. S. B.

MORE KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE

THREE CENTS.

Two Letters from the Congressman, One of Which is Addressed to the Public-An Ladarsement by General Rurbridge Not Given Out by J. C. S. H.

The following letter and card have been fur-nished for publication:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1882.

the District Autorney that Mr. Scoville of mysel, and I believe can speak also for Mr. Scoville) counseled in any manner with the presence about his speech is apsolutely false.

The Piscener—Scoville can say the same.
The District Autorney—I am very glad to hear it. Mr. Reed—I have no more idea about what he is going to say than a man in Africa.
Mr. Scoville—I have not seen him at all in reference to his speech, and I do not know its contents.
The Prisoner—True.
The Prisoner—True.
The Prisoner—True,
The District Autorney—I made the remark because I saw the statement in the papers this morraling.
Mr. Reed—I was at the fail yesterday. The prisoner asked me to go and see him, and I twent. If I had not gone I would be unworthy of defending him. But I did not talk about his appeal. He showed me a large roil of paper, and said it was his speech; but I did not read a word of it.
The Prisoner—Nor may human being. I am here as my own counsed, and I insist that when my His is at stake I have a right to address the jury in my own bebalf.

The Prisoner—Nor may human being. I am here as my own counsed, and I insist that when my His is at stake I have a right to address the jury in my own bebalf.

The Prisoner—Nor my human being. I am here as my own counsed, and I insist that when my His is at stake I have a right to address the jury in my own bebalf.

Mr. Reed—Wintever I can do to relieve the situation of any ombarrassment I will most and the proper occasion.

Mr. Scoulie—Whether the prisoner to defend the distinction of any ombarrassment I will most and first feel of modify my language or to accept his content with the proper occasion. The Prisoner had the proper occasion, and I inside that when the latter of the counted by the other than by the prisoner.

Mr. Reed—Wintever I can do to relieve the situation of any ombarrassment I will most any of the remains the proper occasion. The Prisoner had the more have briefed in modify my language or to accept his content by the prisoner. So, and will intend the proper occasion of

have practiced a decent respect for the oputions of markind.

J. C. S. BLACKBURN.

WHAT GENERAL BURBRIDGE SAYS.

General Burbridge was interviewed last night by a member of The REPUBLICAN staff. He said he had received the first lutter directed to himself, but had not seen the other addressed "to the public" until he read if in the newspapers. He had sent back Mr. Blackburn's letter, upon the back of which he had indosed the following:

Returned to the writer as unworthy of attention, For my "courage" I refer him to the history of my country, which is sitent upon his achievements. For ample proofs of the attempt to introduce clothing infected with pellow ever virus into the Northers clies I refer him to the correspondence relating thereto, now on file in the State Department.

It appears from the above that Mr. Blackburg.

S. G. BURBEIDGE.

It appears from the above that Mr. Blackburg did not give General Burbridge's Indosement of the public, nor did he mention the fact that his letter had been returned to him. His letter "To the Public" was evidently written after General Burbridge had informed him where the "formulated charges" about yellow fever virus could be found. found.
It is probable that General Burbridge will be heard from again in a few days reintive to Black-burn's letter "To the Public."

FRENCH AND AMERICAN.

Action of the Claims Commission—Case Disposed Of.

The French and American Claims Commission met Thursday. In the case of Francois Lebret va. The United States the commission ordered the postponement of the consideration of the demurrer until the final hearing of the case upon list merits. In the case of Jean Chanel vs. The United States, No. 276, the motion to strike out certain depositions from the files, on the ground that they were taken in the absence of the claimant, was rejected but liberty was given the claimant to cross-examine the witnesses at his own expense, The first award in this commission was made yesterday in the case of Francoi Omer vs. The United States, No. 284. This was a claim for \$250 for thirty hogs taken during the war. The countaission allowed the claimant \$115, with interest at 0 per cent. from January 1, 1883. It was stipulated that the case of Signanund Roman vs. The United States should be submitted for decision without further argument. The case of Lehman Meyer vs. The United States was dismissed on the ground that the claimant became a naturalized citizen of the United States before the trenty of 1886. tetion of the Claims Commission-Cases citizen of the United States before the frenty of 1880. In the case of Phillippi vs. The United States No. 129, the United States moved to open the case which has been submitted for decision. The ground for this motion is that a case has been found in the French reports of Dallez, which contain the recital that the husband of the calmant was a naturalized citizen of the United States. It was contended, first, that the commission should take judicial cognizance of the case; second, that if not, the commission ought to periant this evidence to be introduced for the purposa of reaching a just conclusion in the case. The motion was argued at length by both sides, and the commission took the subject under advisement and adjourned to Saturday next at twelve o'clock.

The Postmaster at Madison.

There have been many missiatements with regard to the case of the postmaster at Madison, Wis, and attempts have been made to three the responsition of the President's faiture to renominate Mr. Keyes to that office upon Postmaster-General Howe. The facts are that Mr. Keyes tame was submitted to President Arthur in this connection by Mr. James some weeks against claims had been pushed by Representative Caswell. The President did not send in the nomination to the Senate, because it was found that there was a departmental regulation forbidding a postmaster to act as a member of the Legislature, to which position Mr. Keyes had been elected. There is also a provision in the Wisconsin State constitution prohibiting this combination of offices. It thus appears that the matter is entirely beyond the control of the present Postmaster-General. The Postmaster at Madison,

A Runaway and Smash-Up.

About one o'clock this morning Special Offices
Hawkins brought to the Fourth Frectnet StationHouse a white man named William F. Codrick,
who was found at the corner of Eighteenth and P
streets northwest, and who claims to be a hackman, living at 221 Thirrecath-and-a-half street
southwest. Later the hack was found at the corner of Seventeenth and H streuts northwest by
Officer Sartell. The hack was all smashed to
picces and the left hind leg of the near horse was
broken. It is supposed to have been a runaway.
The horse was shot on the spot by the officer and
the other one was taken to an adjacent liver;
stable.

A New Mtyle of Robbery.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Several days ago all the books belonging to the large wholesate firm of deorgs Hoffman & Bros. disappeared in a mysterious manner. Sconnafter the books were missed it leaked out that William Basque, a collector for the firm, was short in his accounts. He was placed under arrest, and he then confessed that he had been systematically robbing the firm and altering the books for ever a year, and that he had induced a companion named Frank Hastings to make away with the books. Hastings was arrested, but as clew could be obtained to the missing books.

Gambetta's Position. LONDON JAN 12—In spite of an article in the Expublique Francaise positively declaring that M. Gambetta would push the scratta de liste question, special dispatches from Paris point to certain signs that he may possibly adopt a more pandent course. A subsequent article in the Form, his evening organ, states that if the thea of embedying the article de liste system of election in the constitu-tion shows the Chamber of Deputies, M. Gam-betta will understand the measure and limits to which his responsibility will be organical.